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SOVIET FORCES PUSH INTO OPPELN REGION IN FURIOUS FIGHTING

Reich Resistance Tightens In Upper Silesia; Soviets Gain In E. Prussian Drive

[Map on Page 2]

Domei

BERLIN, January 23.—Along the entire burning Eastern Front German troops continued to defend themselves against undiminishing onslaughts by the Soviet army all the way from the upper Silesian industrial region up to East Prussia. It is learned, however, that during the past 24 hours the Soviet steamroller rolled ahead in the Oppeln region and east of Breslau in upper Silesia. Other Soviet wedges thrust forward in the area east of Poznan (Posen) simultaneously with tank spearheads coming from the south toward Torun and Bromberg.

German resistance was reported strongest along the eastern and northeastern fringes of the upper Silesian industrial region where majority of the Soviet attacks were beaten back. The Soviets made a few breaks at the cost of 23 tanks destroyed.

To the northwest in the Oppeln region and east of Breslau, formations of the 1st Ukrainian army continued their advance and counterattacking German reserves stemmed a part of them in hard tank battles. It is said, however, the Soviet impetus has been slowed down considerably in this critical sector and at some points they have been stopped completely.

Further north, heavy fighting is reported southwest of Lodz and at Kalisz. Soviet formations which had crossed the Warthe River thrust forward with tank spearheads into the area east of Posen while simultaneously the Soviet armies coming from the south from north of the Vistula reached Leslau and directed its spearheads toward Bromberg and Torun. The German military spokesman claimed that this wedge had been blunted.

Meanwhile, up north, the Soviet encirclement pincers directed against East Prussia continued pressure and especially on the southern border the Soviet pincer dug deeper into German lines. Despite stubborn German resistance, the two localities of Deutsch Eylau and Allenstein fell into Soviet hands.

The northern pincer, directed against East Prussia, hwever, was checked east of the Masurian Lake district and after hard fighting a Soviet penetration was prevented. Further north, bitter fighting is in progress in the streets of Insterburg. German resistance is especially strong on the Pregel River flowing from Insterburg to Koenigsberg to the Baltic Sea.

German quarters stressed that the situation on the Eastern Front is extraordinarily critical, but German countermeasures are making themselves felt in numerous sectors. They point out that more time is needed by the German command before successes can be achieved.

But better news came from the Hungarian battlefields. German panzers and grenadiers advancing from the Lake Balaton area have conquered Herzegfalva, 12 kilometers from the western bank of the Danube between Stuhlweissenburg and Dunafoeldvar, and were last reported still moving ahead and pressing the Soviets back to the northeast.

The latest report from this sector said that the attacking German formations have swerved northward along the western bank of the Danube and now stand before Ercsi, about 30 kilometers from Budapest.

Hannegan Retains Post

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 23.—The Democratic Party National Committee at its conference in Washington today has decided to retain Robert Hannegan, the Party's national chairman, at the same post, a Washington report disclosed. Hannegan has appointed Samuel O'Neil, a Washington and St. Louis newspaperman, as publicity director of the Democratic National Committee and said that he plans to start a vigorous publicity department functioning every day of the year.

Trade Union Party in Athens

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—The British trade union delegation to Greece arrived in Athens yesterday from Britain, according to an Athens report.

German Preparations For New Big Assault On Italian Front Seen

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—An urgent UP dispatch from the Italian front today announced big German offensive preparations claiming that the Germans have brought up 25 to 28 divisions "from nowhere" and applying unusually strong pressure against the American forces in the foothills of the Appennines north of Pisa. The report said the Germans have marshalled the greatest forces since last spring and are pushing against the American lines on a broad front. Strongest pressure was reported in the areas of Borgo and Callicano about 35 kilometers north of Pisa. It is believed the German are preparing for a big counteroffensive.

DATE AND PLACE FIXED FOR 'BIG THREE' PARLEY

F.D.R. Reveals Setting Up of Interim United Nations Council Will Be Discussed

President Roosevelt revealed at a press conference on January 16 that the time and place of the Three-Power conference had already been fixed, adding that the establishment of an interim council of the United Nations would also form one of the subjects for the conference, stated a Reuter dispatch from Washington under that date, according to information received here.

In this connection, a Reuter dispatch from London under the same date reported that France would not participate in the coming conference.

Soviets Play Up Report

The newspapers of the Soviet Union prominently displayed a Tass dispatch of January 17 from London, according to information from a reliable foreign quarter. The dispatch follows:

"A Reuter Washington dispatch says that in an interview with newspapermen, President Roosevelt gave an indication of his intention of proposing the establishment of an Allied Interim Council at the coming Big Three conference. Asked by the interviewers to state his opinion on the Allied Interim Council which was suggested to him by Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the President said that he would meet Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at an early date and refused to go beyond what he had said on the matter. The newspapermen put a multitude of questions about the coming talk of the Big Three in an attempt to make themselves clear about the nature of the parley, but the President was reluctant to give any information supplementary to what he had already stated.

The newspapers of the Soviet Union, according to the same source of information, printed the gist of Prime Minister Churchill's speech of January 18. According to their version of Churchill speech, toward the close of his speech the British Prime Minister said that he was hoping great things of his coming meeting with President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin, and that he and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, with military and technical advisers, would take part in the conference.

Teheran Facilities Offered

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—Adding weight to the rumor that the forthcoming 3-power conference will be held in Teheran, a Teheran dispatch said today that the Shah of Iran through his Foreign Minister has informed the British, Soviet and American Ambassador that he would gladly receive the "big-three" as his guests putting at their disposal all the royal palaces throughout Iran including the summer residence at Saadabad near Teheran in case they should decide to hold the coming conference in Iran again.

Mountbatten Makes Report

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, has sent a message to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt declaring that the first part of the orders he had received at the Quebec Conference has been carried out and that the land route to China is opened, according to a New Delhi report.

KOISO EXPLAINS POLICY TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Stresses Close Coordination Between Military and General Administration

The necessity of keeping military affairs and general administration in close coordination was stressed by Prime Minister General Koiso in his statement made in the course of the general meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Wednesday. Prime Minister Koiso's statement was made in reply to interpellations on the relations between the Chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils and Army and Navy Commanders in their respective regions, production front and civilian industrial enterprises, posed by Soichiro Kita, of Ishikawa Prefecture.

"It is essential," declared the Prime Minister, "that military affairs and general administration should be coordinated in their prosecution if the various wartime measures are to be carried out efficiently and expected production increase is to be realized." He said that only when the Chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils and local Army and Navy authorities work in close coordination and thus various administrative measures are carried out speedily and efficiently will munitions production be bolstered.

Koiso Promises Assistance

Reminding the interpellator of his earlier statement regarding his intentions of increasing production of those items whose output has not been quite large enough to meet the requirements of war prosecution, Prime Minister Koiso emphatically declared that he would extend unstinted assistance to such Government offices as are connected with production.

Regarding civilian enterprises, the Prime Minister recognized the necessity of paying proper attention to the structoral conditions of these undertakings if production is to be increased as military requirements demand. He was rather less outspoken, however, as to the extent and scope of the measures for improvement to be applied to these enterprises when he stated that he would study the matter with caution lest actions designed to realize improvement should cause a decline of output in civilian production enterprises.

Mr. Kita's interpellation regarding the dispersal of factories elicited the following reply from Shigeru Yoshida, Munitions Minister:

"Dispersal of production establishments is steadily being carried on with due considerations to see that the action may not affect the output unfavorably but, on the contrary, will exert a salutary effect for increased production."

Takeo Miki, of Tokushima Prefecture, Shikoku, then interpellated the Munitions Minister on engineering undertakings which have not been consummated. In reply, Mr. Yoshida remarked that these plans had been undertaken on definite periods of execution given in advance but that proper measures will be taken to dispose of the materials, if any, which have failed to be utilized for war purposes.

Shiina Explains

The interpellation was replied in further detail by Etsusaburo Shiina, Director of the Total-Mobilization Bureau of the Munitions Ministry, to the effect that undertakings which failed to be consummated by the end of 1944 had been temporarily suspended while those of special importance have been ordered to continue into the current fiscal year. He admitted, however, that some of these undertakings in the latter category needed reconsideration in view of the developments of the war situation and the scope of material mobilization plan for the current fiscal year.

Replying to the interpellation if there remained no more unutilized resources, Mr. Yoshida said that the delivery to the Government of such resources and materials has been carried on to a considerable extent.

Mr. Miki then suggested that official discipline be further tightened, whereupon Prime Minister Koiso said he regretted that the officialdom was being adversely criticized as a whole, while only a part of it is to be blamed. He hoped that aside from Government officials, persons of the leader class will fully awaken themselves to moral discipline.

Replying to Makie Koyanagi who stressed the importance of the State railways, Yonezo Maeda, Transportation and Communications Minister, testified that all railway workers have been organized into military systems and that strict discipline has been imposed on them.

Mr. Miki then interpellated the Prime Minister on the desirability of unifying the management of, and issuance of orders for munitions production. The latter replied to the following effect:

"The question just raised for discussion is one requiring urgent solution and, at the same time, is a problem which is attended by many factors difficult of solution. In view of the necessity of unifying the sources by which to order and procure munitions, we have decided to entrust it solely to the Munitions Ministry but, to our regret, have not been quite successful in the arrangement owing to various difficulties.

"As for the proposed unification of the types of arms for the Army and Navy, consultations have been carried on between the two authorities concerned in that direction. However, there exist inevitable differences between the war appliances used by the two department of the Fighting Services and it is naturally difficult to unify them completely.

Different Aircraft

"It may be suggested that such arms as airplanes can be unified but, as a matter of fact, there exists a difference between the aircraft which the Army wants to have and those demanded by the Navy authorities. In spite of our ardent desire, therefore, we must admit to our regret the difficulty of unifying all the munitions for the Army and Navy. It is superfluous, however, to reiterate the necessity of overcoming these difficulties, however enormous, and for that purpose, a close contact is being maintained by the authorities of the two Departments. I believe daily consultations are being carried on between them right now.

"We are confronted, however, by the prospect of a slow-down in output if we try forcefully to solve this question. Of course, I concur with the interpellator in the opinion that production should be so arranged as to meet the war needs. I will forge forward with the determination to realize this objective."

No plenary session was held either in the House of Peers or the House of Representatives on Wednesday. From 10 a.m., meetings of the Upper House Wartime Civil Suit Committee, Agricultural and Forestry Central Bank Law Committee and the Military Recruitment Law Committee were held.

The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives sat in a general meeting at 8:15 a.m. Interpellations were made by Soichiro Kita on the production front; Makie Koyanagi, of Niigata, on land transport; Ryo Koyama, of Nagano, on maritime transport; and Mitsu Kono and Shinjiro Honjo, both of Tokyo, on labor problems.

Meetings of the Local Railways and Taxation committees were held from 10 a.m. while those for bond issuance, munitions production, currency and seamen's insurance were held from 1 p.m.

Another 17 Airmen Win Honors For Daring Ramming Attacks

Citations, Posthumous Promotions and Decorations Granted Men of Gokoku, Kinno Special Attack Corps for Smashing Enemy in P.I. Area

The brilliant exploits of seven Army officers headed by Lieutenant Shigeru Endo of the Gokoku Special Air Attack Unit and those of 10 Wild Eagles headed by Lieutenant Takumi Yamamoto of the Kinno Special Air Attack Unit who took part in deliberate ramming attacks on enemy warships in Ormoc Bay as well as in Leyte Gulf on December 7 of last year and who have been granted citations by Field Marshal Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Area, have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Wednesday. The announcement follows:

"To Lieutenant Shigeru Endo and six other members of the Gokoku Air Unit of the Special Attack Corps as well as to Lieutenant Takumi Yamamoto and nine other members of the Kinno Air Unit of the Special Attack Corps who rendered great military services in launching death-defying ramming attacks on enemy warships in Ormoc Bay and Leyte Gulf, Leyte Island, on December 7, 1944, citations had previously been granted by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Area. These facts have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

In another communique issued the same day, the War Ministry announced the special posthumous promotion of these 17 Army heroes. It reads:

"Lieutenants Takumi Yamamoto and Shigeru Endo promoted to the rank of major.

"Sub-Lieutenants Hidenori Nihei, Naojiro Azuma, Masahide Nishimura, Junsaku Miyata, Kenkichi Makino, Masahisa Mikami, and Masatoshi Segawa promoted to the rank of captain.

"Sergeant Mitsuru Katsumata and Corporals Jiro Shiraiwa, Shigeru Katano, Naozumi Irie, Ryoji Masuda, Shuichi Omura, Shigeru Kuroishikawa, and Nagamori Hayashi promoted to the rank of sub-Lieutenant."

Furthermore these Army officers have been specially awarded posthumous decorations with various orders of the Golden Kite and the Rising Sun. The announcement of the Board of Decorations and the War Ministry made on Wednesday in this connection follows:

"The Gokoku Air Unit

Major Shigeru Endo awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Captains Masahide Nishimura, Junsaku Miyata, Kenkichi Makino, Masahisa Mikami, and Masatoshi Segawa awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Sub-Lieutenant Shigeru Kuroishikawa awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"The Kinno Air Unit

"Major Takumi Yamamoto, Captains Hidenori Nihei and Naojiro Azuma awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Sublieutenants Mitsuru Katsumata, Jiro Shiraiwa, Shigeru Katano, Naozumi Irie, Ryoji Masuda, Shuichi Omura, and Nagamori Hayashi awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun."

CITATION

The Gokoku Air Unit of the Special Attack Corps

Lieutenant Shigeru Endo; Sublieutenant Masahide Nishimura; Sublieutenant Junsaku Miyata; Sublieutenant Kenkichi Makino; Sublieutenant Masahisa Mikami; Sublieutenant Masatoshi Segawa; Corporal Shigeru Kuroishikawa.

Upon receiving the order to attack enemy warships in Ormoc Bay, the above sallied forth on December 7, 1944 with firm determination to accomplish their duty at the risk of their lives.

In defiance of enemy planes and amid a rain of bullets, the above launched vigorous ramming attacks when they reached their objective, sinking one large transport and setting ablaze two others.

Their actions, which fully demonstrated the noble spirit of loyalty and patriotism of the Imperial Forces are glorious and their military achievements are outstanding. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the entire Army.

December 23, 1944.

Hisaichi Terauchi
Commander-in-Chief of the
Japanese Army Forces
in the Southern
Area.

CITATION

The Kinno Air Unit of the Special Attack Corps

Lieutenant Takumi Yamamoto; Sublieutenant Hidenori Nihei, Sublieutenant Naojiro Azuma; Sergeant Mitsuru Katsumata; Corporal Jiro Shiraiwa; Corporal Shigeru Katano; Corporal Naozumi Irie; Corporal Ryoji Masuda; Corporal Shuichi Omura; Corporal Nagamori Hayashi.

Having been ordered to attack enemy warcraft in Leyte Gulf, the above, deliberately determined to attain their mission, sallied forth on December 7, 1944.

Shortly before 10 a.m. they appeared over their objective, after penetrating the barrage of enemy gunfire as well as the resistance of enemy planes. Launching heroic ramming attacks, they obtained brilliant war results, sinking one battleship and three transports besides blasting one large transport and one warship of unidentified category.

This is a manifestation of the undying spirit of loyalty and patriotism of the Imperial Forces. They acted bravely and their exploits are outstanding. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the entire Army.

December 23, 1944.

Hisaichi Terauchi
Commander-in-Chief of the
Japanese Army Forces
in the Southern
Area.

U.S. UNITS ON DEFENSIVE IN NORTH MANAOAG SECTOR

No Important Development East Of Pangasinan Plain; Enemy Drive Checked

American invasion forces in the area north of Manaoag are now forced to take a defensive structure instead of an offensive drive in the face of the serious Japanese attacks while no important development has been witnessed in the mountainous sector east of the Pangasinan plain where the Japanese Land Forces have firmly secured their position, succeeding in checking the American assaults.

Meanwhile the action of the U.S. forces that detoured to an area south of Manaoag also have been inactive.

On the front north of Manaoag the enemy strength numbered about three divisions and one regiment strong including the Sixth, 25th and 43rd divisions of the U.S. Sixth Army and 158th Regiment of which one division is a mechanized corps..

The American forces which moved southward from Lingayen and Dagupan consist of the 37th and 40th divisions of the 14th Army including group of marines. One division out of these forces reached the Agno River on January 15 and after crossing the river on and around January 20, they have approached Tarlac and La Pas.

On the other hand, a part of the American troops appeared to have landed in the vicinity of Bolimac as well as Alaminos on the Bolinao Peninsula.

Continuing their reinforcement, the American invasion forces had 20 transports in the Lingayen Bay on January 20 while 30 transports were spotted in the bay on the following day. A considerable number of transports also entered the same bay on January 22.

East of Damortis

By O. OHATA and I. ITO
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, January 24.—The enemy forces which had been penetrating into the Japanese positions in the Labon area reached a point two kilometers west of Rozario with some 300 troops on January 20, while another company at the same time entered the area, two kilometers southwest of Rozario.

The enemy force which had advanced from the direction of Rozario moved in an offensive in the vicinity of Sison with 17 or 18 tanks on the evening of January 18, however counterattacked by the Japanese, the enemy invaders retreated after having suffered the loss of six tanks set ablaze.

Meanwhile, on the height, two kilometers east of Damortis, Japanese Units are now engaged in fierce battle with the enemy who had penetrated into the Japanese position on January 20.

Enemy Hit Hard

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 24.—Contacting a group of enemy torpedo boats in the Sea of Camotes during daylight on January 22, Japanese Air Units dealt heavy losses to the enemy.

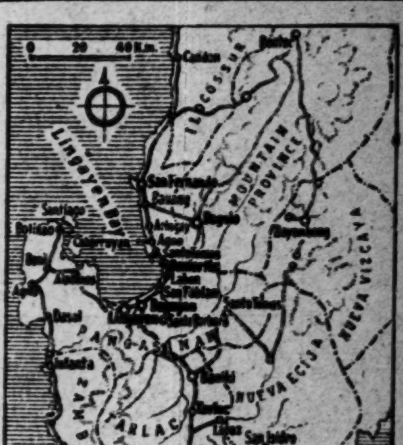
A formation of more than 10 enemy B-24's came attacking the Davao area during daylight on January 22. Meanwhile, about the same time a formation of some 140 land-based enemy planes appeared over the Manila area while some 30 small enemy craft also invaded the air over Baguio on the same day.

Enemy Plane Downed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, January 24.—One enemy plane was downed by Japanese Units on the spot when some B-29's came attacking Chichijima of the Ogasawara group on the night of January 20. Meanwhile a formation of 30 B-29's accompanied by some small planes appeared over Pagan Island during daylight on January 22.

An aggregate total of 25 medium enemy planes appeared over Yap Island in six waves during daylight on January 22 while some 24 B-24's in two formations penetrated the skies over Yiojima during daylight on the same day. Again from the night of the same day to sometime before daybreak of the following day a few enemy planes repeatedly appeared over Yiojima.



JINNAH READY TO MEET MAHATMA GANDHI AGAIN

Mahasahbu Party Reiterates Its Firm Stand on Hindu-Muslim Settlement Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—Ali Mohammed Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, revealed in a statement made at Allahabad that he is ready to meet Mahatma Gandhi again, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

The Working Committee of the All India Hindu Mahasahbu met again in New Delhi today, the same report added. After reviewing the present political situation in the country, the committee passed a resolution reiterating its stand that there could be no Hindu-Muslim settlement without reference to and without the consent of the Hindu Mahasahbu. The resolution claimed that the Mahasahbu was the only representative organization competent to speak on behalf of the Hindus.

It was also reported that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Indian Liberal Party, and other members of the Conciliation Committee of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference today met a number of Independent and Nationalist Muslim leaders in New Delhi. Following the meeting, which lasted for three hours, the members of the Conciliation Committee held a meeting with some other Indian leaders. In the evening, Sir Tej left for Allahabad.

A representative meeting of six leaders of the Punjab belonging to different parties is to be held in February to draw up a memorandum to be sent to the Conciliation Committee of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference, it was also revealed.

Another New Delhi report revealed that Sir Francis Moody, home member of the Government of India, who is on a tour of the country, arrived in Hyderabad yesterday from Bombay. The object of Sir Francis' tour is to contact political leaders with a view to studying the conditions in the country at first hand.

U.S. PAYS TO CHUNGKING

Remits Big Sum for Cost of Military Operations

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 23.—The United States has paid the Chungking Government the sum of $210,000,000 which represents payment for advances of local currency and for supplies, services and military constructions furnished the United States forces in China, revealed Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, on Monday at his weekly press conference.

Part of the settlement came from the United States fund already in Chungking while part came from funds previously placed to Chungking's credit in the United States. The remainder came in the form of a check for approximately $150,000,000. The text of the whole was given by Morgenthau to Dr. H. H. Kung, former Vice-President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, in Washington. This settlement, according to Morgenthau, pays for the cost of the major American military operations in China.

U.S. LUZON FORCES BARED

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—General Douglas MacArthur lifted the veil of secrecy today from his forces on Luzon, identifying them as units from veteran groups, according to the communique issued today from his Headquarters.

The American left flank is held by the 1st army corps included in which are the 6th division, 25th division, the 43rd division and the 158th regimental combat team.

The right flank is held by the 14th army corps which includes the 37th and the 40th divisions.

63 B-29'S SMASHED OVER NAGOYA SKIES IN DAYLIGHT ATTACK

13 Planes Downed, About 50 Damaged, Imperial Headquarters Discloses

Japanese Forces blasted 63 B-29 bombers in the counterattacking operations against the 70-odd enemy planes that attacked the Nagoya district on January 23, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

Six Japanese planes have self-blasted themselves or have not yet returned, the same communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. January 24

"War results in counterattacking the 70-odd B-29 bombers that attacked the Nagoya district on January 23 follow:

Shot down—13 planes

Damaged—about 50 planes.

"Losses on our side were six planes self-blasted or not yet returned."

Enemy Losses Heavy

The United States air force in the Mariana Island that has been repeating a series of raids over Japan Proper in its guerrilla and nerve warfare has again sustained devastating blows in losing 63 "Super Flying Fortresses" out of 70-odd B-29 bombers in a daylight attack over Nagoya on January 23.

Penetrating over the Kii Peninsula, 70-odd B-29 bombers divided into two large echelon formations raided Nagoya and its vicinity at about 2 p.m. on Tuesday. Units of the Japanese Anti-Air Raid Corps launched their first counterattacks in the skies over the Hanshin district in contacting several enemy formations. The second Japanese intercepting operation was made over Nagoya while the third counterattack was staged over Lake Hamana and its neighboring district. The Japanese attack was heavy and intense and the enemy raiders struggled to flee from the wild confusion.

Dashing into the enemy formations and carrying out death-defying attacks, our Wild Eagles in cooperation with the Land and Air Units achieved the brilliant war results as announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Wednesday.

A San Francisco radio broadcast on Wednesday morning quoting reports of the U.S. 21st Bomber Command said that the returning B-29 airmen from the Nagoya raid admitted that in the present raid they met the severest counterattack of the Japanese Air Force since the Americans started to attack from the Saipan base. The reports added that part of the B-29 formations encountered about 150 Japanese fighter planes. The broadcast furthermore said that one plane failed to return while the results of the bombing attacks have not been confirmed due to thick clouds.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
6:30 p.m., January 23

"Seventy-odd B-29's coming from the Mariana Islands in several formations raided the Nagoya area at about 2 p.m. on January 23 after passing over the Kii Peninsula, but fled one after another by about 4 p.m. from the skies over the vicinity of Lake Hamana.

"Regarding the war results, investigations are now being made. Due to the furious counterattack launched by Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces, damage caused to ground facilities on our side was negligible."

3 B-29's Appear

Three Mariana-based B-29 bombers raided Nagoya between the night of January 23 and the following morning, but no damage was reported. After flying over Osaka the first raider appeared over the Nagoya district at 8:15 p.m. and fled southward after dropping some bombs. The second raider coming by way of Ise Bay carried out its raid at 12:50 a.m., January 24. After flying over Hamamatsu, the raider fled at 1 a.m. The third raider appeared over Nagoya at 4:20 a.m. coming from Ise Bay. This enemy plane also flew over Hamamatsu before fleeing.

GERMANS HOLD INITIATIVE IN FIGHTING IN ALSACE

Reich Units Moving Toward Strasbourg Have Already Liberated Over 100 Localities

Domei

BERLIN, January 23.—German counterattacks characterized yesterday's fighting on the Western Front especially in lower Alsace and between Thann and Mulhouse farther to the south.

German counterattacks in the Saar sector were launched from the region south and west of Orschholz, where strong German barrier positions withstood all American attacks for the past weeks, breaking down stubborn American resistance for considerable gain in ground. Moreover 300 American prisoners were taken.

Between Thann and Mulhouse, German troops warded off attacks by the De Gaullist divisions and at Sennheim, Pfastatt and Kingersheim strong German counterattacks captured important hill positions.

In the Ardennes, meanwhile, American forces hesitantly followed the German disengagement movements east of Houffalize and Diekirch while on the northern flank of the German front bulge they made stronger attacks with artillery and tank support. After small initial successes the attacks were arrested southeast of Malmedy, while east of Burtonville, the Germans went on the offensive and pushed the Americans back.

South of Roermond, the German lines were slightly withdrawn toward the east after heavy fluctuating fighting and on Dutch soil only local fighting took place. British and Canadian attacks were noticeably weak and no changes were made in the front lines. Focal points of the fighting lay in the localities of Hemmen and Zetten.

Greatest significance is attached to the offensive launched by the Germans in Alsace on January 1 which has already carried them deeply toward Strasbourg and has liberated over 100 different localities.

Latest reports still speak of great progress made by Rundstedt's men who are at present knocking hard against Strasbourg and the important road-crossing of Haguenau. The American 7th army is reported on the retreat in northern Alsace and signs of panic have been observed. The densely mined forefields of the Maginot Line were unable to check the German advance and reports in one instance claimed that only four American survivors were found in three pillboxes south of Dambach.

UNRRA MEETING IN SYDNEY

9 Nations of Council of Far East Conferring in February

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Committee of the Council of Far East will meet in Sydney on February 15 and delegates are already daily arriving from overseas, a Sydney report disclosed today.

In addition to the 70 delegates representing the nine member Governments of the Committee, liaison officers from the headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten will also attend the conference. The spokesman for the southeastern Pacific area said today that the chairman of the conference would be Chinese who will come direct from Chungking.

Meanwhile, five technical subcommittees who will advise the governments are already working in Sydney. Each of the nine Governments can choose one representative on each sub-committee. The conference will last a week.

ASSAILS SECURITY PLAN

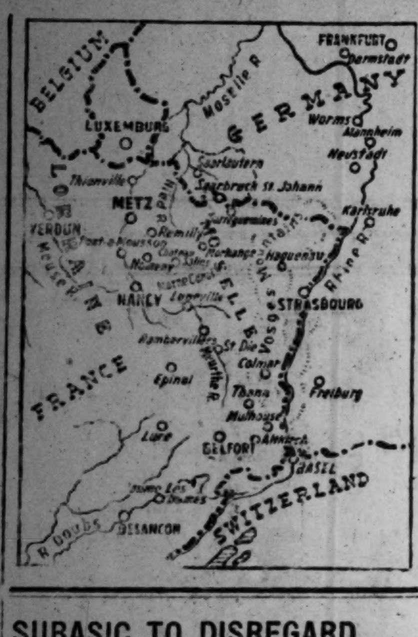
Dumbarton Oaks Proposals Disregard Pope's Teaching

Domei

ZURICH, January 23.—The "Security Plan" of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference is in conflict with the teaching of the Pope, according to an article which the Jesuit Pater Messineo published in the January edition of the Civilta Cattolica.

In this article, which is regarded as an inspired supplement of the Pope's Christmas address, it is stated that the establishment of a world organization, and especially the composition of the Security Council, aims at the perpetuation of the domination of the three big Powers in order to impose their decisions and orders with "unheard of arrogance" on all the nations. The article said that it is a question only which nation would "degrade" itself to participate in such an organization.

The men who participated in that conference, the Pater continued, lacked far-sightedness with regard to international affairs, psychological knowledge of the nations and a clear understanding of the moral and legal principles on which alone peace could be established.



SUBASIC TO DISREGARD KING PETER'S REQUEST

Will Collaborate With Tito By Setting Up Democratic Regime in Belgrade

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—An authoritative source said today that Premier Ivan Subasic of the Yugoslav regime in London with British approval, would ignore the request of King Peter II of Yugoslavia that he resign as Premier and would proceed with Marshal Joseph 'Tito' Brozovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslav Partisan Army, in the establishment of a federal democratic regime in his country, according to a London dispatch.

Subasic summoned his Cabinet to consider steps to be taken in view of last night's Royal pronouncement ousting the Cabinet and after the meeting is reported to have declared "with or without King Peter's approval" he will accept the invitation of Marshal Tito and go to Belgrade with his Cabinet.

In the meeting, according to a Reuter report, it was decided that no action would be taken regarding the dismissal order issued by the King. Reuter said that this means that Subasic still considers himself Premier and that he proposes to discuss matters first with the British Foreign Minister and also consult Marshal Tito.

Politicans close to Subasic is also reported to have reproached the King with having violated the Constitution because he no longer recognizes the agreement concluded between Subasic and Tito on June 17, 1944.

Meanwhile, King Peter, in an attempt to avoid an appointment of a Regency, has handed the task of forming a new Royal Government to Milan Groll, Serbian anti-Tito leader and former Foreign Minister.

At the same time, the Yugoslav Government news agency tonight issued a statement saying "All Yugoslav associations in London unanimously demand Subasic's Government to continue with the execution of its duties."

London Ired at King Peter

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—Yugoslav King Peter's unexpected dismissal of the Subasic Government yesterday has created the greatest surprise among the London politicians since it was contrary to what the British Government had expected, a diplomatic correspondent reported from London, today.

London political circles declared it was a surprise since the King's attitude and especially his attitude to form a "Royal Cabinet" in London is in no way in consonance with the British Government's conceptions and that he had adopted his attitude contrary to the advice of the British Government. It is believed by the correspondent that the situation which has now been created undoubtedly will necessitate the British Government's consultation with other anti-Axis Governments.

Meanwhile, another London report said that Premier Ivan Subasic held an urgent meeting of his Cabinet in London today to consider King Peter's demand that he resign his post. It was reported that Subasic would make a statement later in the day.

Trailing Canadian Deserters

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—The Canadian civilian and military police have started a search for the 1,600 deserters who left their units in the various ports in a protest against their being shipped overseas, according to an Ottawa dispatch. The Government has officially announced that all those who stay away from the army for more than 21 days will be considered as deserters and will be prosecuted by court-martial.

British Legation Bombed

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—A bomb was hurled against the wall of the British Legation here today but no one was hurt. Only window panes were shattered. The Swedish police said the bomb was thrown by an unidentified man who got away on a bicycle.

MONEY TO PLAY BIG ROLE IN FUTURE WORLD PEACE

U.S. Financial Critic Keyes Quotes Morgenthau to Substantiate His Statement

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 22.—International economics or, more plainly, money, will play a most important role in future world peace, Allen Keyes, American financial commentator, pointed out in commenting on the discussion held at an institute in New York City on money and law. In substantiation of his statement, Keyes quoted Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, who summed it up thus:

"The United Nations won a great victory at the Bretton Woods monetary and financial conference, for they took the first most vital and most difficult step toward putting into effect the sort of international economic program which will be necessary for preserving the peace and creating favorable conditions for world prosperity."

Keyes' comment, in gist, follows:

"Bretton Woods in the Eastern United States was the scene of a conference last year attended by representatives of 44 nations. Now it is quite a time since the Bretton Woods conference was held, but nevertheless it was in the news again a few days ago when it was under discussion at an institute on money and law held in New York City.

"Of course, it has been widely discussed in many countries during the interim, but generally from the technical and rather obscure international point of view. But at the institute in New York, held under private sponsorship, two of the Bretton Woods recommendations were talked over in broad terms. One was the proposal for an international monetary fund, the purpose of which would be the stabilization of currency. The other was the proposal for an international bank for reconstruction and development. This bank would handle long-term loans to facilitate trade expansion.

Closely Linked

"Actually the two are closely linked. Neither would have full purpose without the other, Benjamin Beckhart, Professor of Banking at Columbia University in New York City, told the institute that there is a certain amount of controversy over the proposed international monetary conference. He explained that the controversy arises from the fact that there are two plans for establishing the fund. One is British, the other American. Professor Beckhart said the primary objective of the British plan is economic expansion. That of the American plan is currency stabilization. Currency stabilization would mean, in effect, that the rate of exchange between nations would remain stable in the postwar era, or that at least every possible effort would be made to stabilize them. Economic expansion needs no explanation.

"Professor Beckhart suggested that an alternative approach to the question of international exchange stability would be realized by immediate convening of an international trade conference. Such a conference, he said, would consider such questions as tariff barriers, import prohibitions, either total or partial, preferences and discriminations, export and domestic subsidies, state trading monopolies, export and domestic subsidies, international cartels and equitable treatment of foreign capital. It would seem obvious that the success of such a trade conference, even if unrelated to a monetary plan, would do much to aid postwar prosperity. But this is what Professor Beckhart says about it and its relations to the Bretton Woods proposals:

"If this trade conference proves a success, the United States should immediately lend its assistance in the solution of postwar British exchange problems which must be solved if a multilateral system of payments is to be revived and exchange controls eliminated. One of the greatest contributions this country can make in the postwar period to world currency stability is to provide a dollar in which other trading nations can have complete confidence."

"Another speaker at the institute, Professor Roy W. MacDonald, urged the removal of statutory and administrative restrictions so that foreign nations can trade freely in the United States under a sound monetary system. Professor MacDonald, formerly with the United States Foreign Economic Administration, said that from an economic and political viewpoint, the United States would be best able to take the leadership in establishing a basis for both domestic and international, programs of trade expansion.

Suggests Johnson Act Repeal

"As a first step, Professor MacDonald suggested the repeal of the law which prohibits the United States from lending to any foreign country that defaulted on its payments on loans arising out of the last war. The repeal of this act was recommended last week by President Roosevelt in his budget message to Congress. The act is known as the Johnson Act.

"The importance of trade in postwar security and prosperity was also stressed in Washington a few days ago by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State. He discussed the matter from the viewpoint of planned cooperation among the American republics. Mr. Rockefeller said that through such cooperation in the western hemisphere, we can have a community of nations whose people enjoy the advantages of high earnings, high living standards, education and their continued and everlasting freedom.

Speaking at a committee meeting of the Pan-American Union, he stressed the need for planning for the future because of the close inter-relation of the world's nations. In a vein of thought parallel to the Bretton Woods general theme, the Assistant Secretary said that the United Nations must intensify their efforts now to keep up a fair and just distribution of goods and combat inflation. This, he said, should be done in order that after the war, nations can return to peacetime economy in the most efficient and speedy fashions.

"Mr. Rockefeller said that for the time being governmental control of prices, commodities, distribution and production is necessary to accomplish these purposes. He added, however, that plans will be made for discontinuance of these controls as soon as possibble.

"In linking up trade and prosperity, Mr. Morgenthau points out that domestic economic stability is intimately bound up with international stability. This does not mean that international stability alone will insure domestic stability. The latter can only be obtained by high levels of employment and rising standards of living. He said that the achievement of a normal domestic prosperity will be greatly facilitated by promise of an international monetary agreement such as was held forth at Bretton Woods. In other words, high levels of employment in the United States would strengthen economic and political stability all over the world and this, in turn, would reinforce American domestic prosperity.

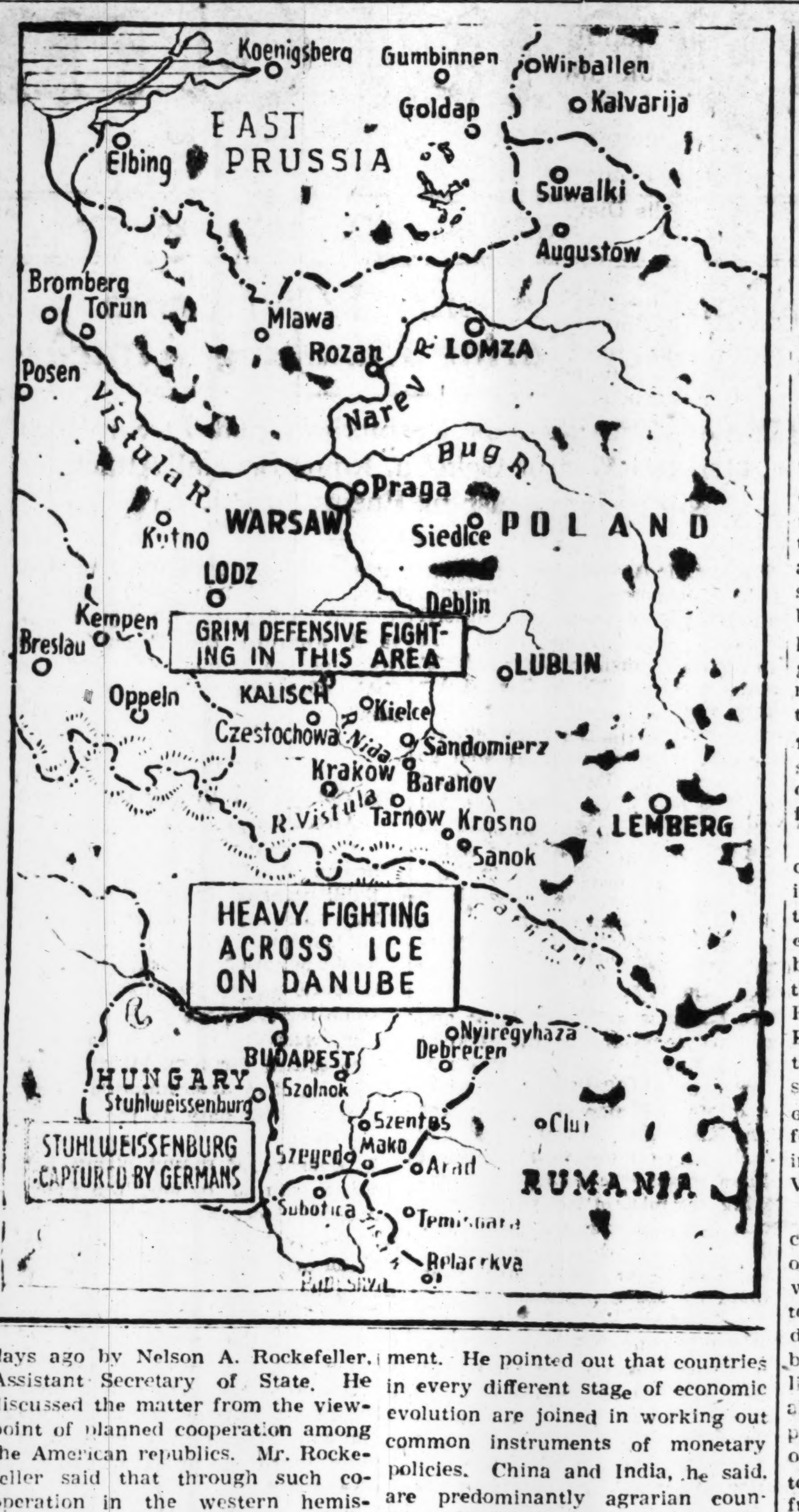
"Mr. Morgenthau said that there will also have to be international collaboration in the sphere of commercial policy, control of cartels, possibly in the supply of basic commodities and labor standards. The fund and the bank, Mr. Morgenthau said, are not intended to cover these fields. He referred to the proposed international monetary fund and international bank.

Morgenthau Quoted

"The Secretary of the Treasury said: 'The great objective of the fund and the bank is to provide the monetary and financial foundation without which agreements in these other fields would be either impossible to attain or meaningless, if attained, for no economic agreement among nations could survive discriminatory exchange practices, competitive currency depreciation, tight permanent exchange controls and so on. In fact, it is not too much to say that when nations are pursuing competitive exchange policies, whether their purpose is aggressive or merely defensive, under such circumstances reciprocal trade agreements cannot be made.'

"Questions will naturally arise in the minds of many persons as to what connection there can be between economic stability and world security. Perhaps this can be best explained by Mr. Morgenthau's statement. He pointed out that countries in every different stage of economic evolution are joined in working out common instruments of monetary policies. China and India, he said, are predominantly agrarian countries with low levels of industrialization and low standards of living. Naturally, they desire to raise both. The United States and Britain are countries with high levels of industrialization and high standards of living which just as naturally they want to maintain.

"Nothing would be more menacing to world security, Mr. Morgenthau said, than to have the less developed countries ranged in economic battles against less populaced but more industrialized and advanced nations. To quote the Secretary's own words once more: 'The Bretton Woods approach is based on the realization that, through the economic and political advantages of countries such as India and China and also of countries such as Britain and the United States, the industralization and betterment of living conditions in the former achieved with aid and encouragement of the latter, for the process of industrialization without which improvement of living standards is unobtainable, can most efficiently be accomplished by an increasing volume of exports and imports."



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Philippine Government

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Narciso Pimental—Secretary of National Assembly
Camilo Osias—Director General of Kalibapi
Dominador M. Tan—Assistant Director General of Kalibapi
Antonio de Las Alas—Finance Minister
Pio Pedroso—Vice-Finance Minister
Guillermo Gomez—Same
Claro M. Recto—Foreign Minister
Teodoro Evangelista—Vice-Foreign Min.
Quintin Paredes—Justice Minister
Alejo Labrador—Vice-Justice Minister
Jose Paez—Public Works and Communications Minister
Sergio Bayan—Vice-Public Works and Communications Minister
Rafael Alunan—Agriculture and Natural Resources Minister
Gregorio San Augustin—Vice-Agriculture and Natural Resources Minister
Teofilo Sison—Home Minister
Arsenio Bonifacio—Vice-Home Minister
Major General Guillermo Francisco—Vice-Home Minister
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YANKS PLEDGE TO AID UNITED NATIONS ORGAN

F.D.R. and Senate Will Cooperate With This Aim in View, It Is Claimed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 22.—Assurance has been given the peoples of the United Nations by Clark Ickleberger, head of the private commission in the United States to study the organization of peace, that unlike after the last World War, "this time the very closest cooperation will develop between the President and both political parties in the Senate so that all will be united in support of a strong United Nations organization based on the Dumbarton Oaks proposal." Ickleberger's assurance was given on the basis of the appointment to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of three Democratic members who are all in favor of the strongest policy of international cooperation. His statement, in gist, follows:

"To the various United Nations certain events that have transpired in the United States Senate within the last few days should be very encouraging. Three places were to be filled by Democratic members of the Senate on the all-powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Democratic jury committee selected three Senators, all in favor of the strongest policy of international cooperations. These appointments were followed by a very democratic scene in the Senate by Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan.

"Senator Vandenberg was not considered until a few days ago as one of the stronger advocates of the world organization of the Dumbarton Oaks proposal. But in a most dramatic speech, Senator Vandenberg went on to say that he believed any tendency toward any alliance or balances of power at the present time was the result of fear on the part of the United Nations toward Germany and Japan in the future, and suggested that the United States indicate now, in cooperation with its strong major allies, that it would act instantly in every effort necessary in the postwar world to see to it that Germany and Japan were permanently disarmed and incapable of making war.

"Senator Vandenberg's speech was immediately followed by a call from President Roosevelt that eight Senators, namely, four Democrats, three Republicans and one Progressive, meet with him in a bipartisan discussion of plans for the United Nations organization. And as announced by the press, presumably the discussion was on the issues that might come before the heads of the three great United Nations if they find it possible to meet in the near future.

"Thus assurance can be given to millions of people in the lands of our allies throughout the world who wonder if this time there will be a difference between the executive and the Senate, the kind of difference that prevented the United States entry into the League of Nations in 1918-20. We can assure our allies, I think, that this time the very closest cooperation will develop between the President and both political parties in the Senate so that all will be united in support of a strong United Nations organization based on the Dumbarton Oaks proposal."

Lottery Issue Clarified

Replying to interpellations on the method of conducting government lottery sales, Sotaro Isniwata, Finance Minister, stated at the general budget committee meeting of the Lower House on Wednesday that there will be four lotteries a year involving a sum of about ¥150,000,000. The Finance Minister further said, "I do not think there will be any stupendous sums obtainable from these lotteries, but by this method it is intended to absorb that which cannot be collected in taxes and use this amount to cover a part of the national expenditures."

Guatemalan Council Cuts Ties With Spain; Assails Falangists

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 23.—The Guatemalan Junta (Council) has announced the severance of diplomatic relations with the Spanish Government, according to a Guatemala City report. The Council said that the activities of the Falangist movement were a threat to continental security and the totalitarian regime under General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, was based on principles which were at divergence with the ideals of the Guatemalan revolution.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 23

South of Budapest, formations of the Army and Waffen S.S. continued their attacks northward against intensified enemy resistance and wiped out enemy forces. The town of Stuhlweissenburg was captured in a surprise night attack and some 800 prisoners and large booty were taken. In Budapest enemy attacks across the ice-covered Danube against Margaret Island and against the western quarter of the town remained unsuccessful. Battleplanes effectively joined in the ground fighting and German and Hungarian fighters shot down 31 Soviet aircraft. In an abortive break-through attempt west of the Gran mouth, the enemy lost 17 tanks.

In Upper Silesia we held our positions on the eastern and northeastern fringes of the industrial district except for a few enemy penetrations and altogether 32 enemy tanks were destroyed here. In the area east of Oppeln as well as between Namslau and Oels, the Soviets were halted in powerful attacks supported by tanks. At Kalisch and southwest of Litzmannstadt (Lodz) our formations continue to be engaged in grim defensive fighting. North of the Warthe enemy tank spearheads penetrated the area east of Posen but the Soviet attacks in the northern direction were smashed.

Further to the east the enemy after heavy attacks succeeded in penetrating Dutch-Eylau and Allenstein while east of the Masurian Lakes our troops again yesterday frustrated the break-through of the onrushing Soviets. In the streets of Insterburg and on the Pregel stiff fighting is going on.

In the west the British continued their attacks against our Roer bridgehead southeast of Maaseyck after bringing up new forces. Making but slight local gains they sustained heavy casualties also yesterday and lost numerous tanks.

On the Belgian-Luxemburg border district, our troops again yesterday were involved in fierce defensive fighting in the sector of St. Vith and north of the Sauer against the Americans attacking with strong air support. Our formation knocked out 14 enemy tanks but in spite of grim resistance were unable to prevent the enemy from penetrating some localities. For the purpose of shortening the front bulge projecting in the direction of Houffalize, our front was withdrawn here to prepare positions without enemy pressure.

Under the pressure of our concentric attacks from the Rhine bridgeheads north of Strassburg and from the lower Vosges the American front north and east of the Hagenau forest collapsed and the enemy withdrew in the direction of the Moder sector. In sharp pursuit our troops captured several forts of the Maginot Line in this sector and as well as an extensive area including Niederbronn, Reichshofen, Woerth and Froschweiler. The Hagenau forest, too, for the greater part is in our hands again. Enemy counterattacks from Bischweiler failed while in the Muehlhausen area our attacks and the enemy offensive alternated without any material changes resulting in the situation. In the Thann area the enemy was smashed.

From the central Italian Front, no fighting worth mentioning has been reported.

In Croatia, successful operations are underway against major groups of partisan bands northwest of Sarajewo. The Travnik area has been clearer while the bands attacking in the Drina sector, and at the Danube were repulsed.

Anglo-American terror bombers day and night yesterday raided the Rhenish-Westphalian territory as well as the areas in the vicinity of the Western Front. Damage to residential quarters was caused especially in Gelsenkirchen and flak of the Luftwaffe shot down 16 enemy aircraft almost all of them four-engined bombers.

The retaliation fire on greater London continues.

WALLACE'S APPOINTMENT IS OPPOSED BY SENATORS

Democrats Assail Roosevelt for Giving Commerce Post to Former Vice-President

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 22.—Some members of the United States Senate are already vigorously opposing President Roosevelt's appointment of Henry A. Wallace, former Vice-President of the United States, as the new Secretary of Commerce replacing Jesse Jones, according to a Washington report.

Senator Robert Taft, Ohio Republican, assailed Wallace's new post declaring that the President's move was unwise, while Senator Tom Connally, Texas Democrat, who is the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stated that it was unfortunate. One Republican leader, whose name was not disclosed, declared that most of the opposition of Wallace's appointment will come from the Democrats themselves.

Meanwhile, the Associated Press from Washington reporting on the dismissal of the Secretary of Commerce revealed that in a letter sent by Roosevelt to Jones and made public by the latter, Roosevelt pointed out that Wallace had campaigned faithfully and deserves almost any service which he believes he can satisfactory perform.

In reply to the President's letter, Jones answered: "You state that Henry thinks he can do a great amount of good in Congress and that you consider him fully suited for the post. With all due respect Mr. President I must exceed to your decision for I cannot agree with either of you to turn over all these assets and responsibilities to a man inexperienced in business and finance which I believe will be hard for the business and financial world to understand."

The exchange of letters made on Roosevelt's inauguration day was released by Secretary Jones on Sunday, AP added. Jones since then has refused to discuss the subject any further and the White House is also not commenting on Jones' dismissal.

The nomination of Wallace must now be confirmed by the Senate and it appears that there will be a lively debate on the nomination before the Senate will act to confirm or reject the new Secretary of Commerce.

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PLANE OUTPUT IN JAPAN SHOWS INCREASE IN 1944

To Obtain Level of Production Improved Transportation and Efficiency Aimed

The production of airplanes in Japan has shown a great increase in 1944 over that of the previous year, and the ratio of increase is higher than that of the United States, replied Munitions Minister Shigeru Yoshida in the Budget Committee plenary session of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, in answer to questions asked by Chu Funada.

Questioned by Mr. Funada as to the production of war material in general, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso replied;

"There has been some cause for concern in sufficient output, but with greater efforts in the future, I have confidence that sufficient production can be attained. I therefore wish every effort to be exerted to gain that objective."

The reply of the Munitions Minister as regards the production of airplanes follows:

"For planning airplane production, basic materials, in full consideration of power and labor and in accordance with plans made after consulting the Army and the Navy are obtained. In the fiscal year of 1944, the production has shown a fair increase. But in order to send as many planes as possible to the fighting lines, we must make more planes to enable our officers and men at the front to fight bravely. Even under air raids we are doing everything to keep up production. However, there is still room for increased efforts in the fields of transportation, material and labor. We must direct every attention to the study of these problems.

"I must refrain from mentioning statistics here but it is a fact that the ratio of the airplane production increase is higher than that in the United States. The question is how to maintain the present increase rate. For this, there is room for improvement in the transportation of materials to factories and in increased efficiency. By carefully studying these problems and adopting proper measures, we must concentrate the total strength of the war production to increase air power. "There is also room for legal and administrative improvement, but the greatest problem is that of transportation. It is of utmost urgency for the government to overcome this problem.

Mr. Funada also interpellated on airplane accidents and planes that cannot fly, and to this question, President Hidetsugu Yagi of the Technical Board answered as follows:

"The technical side is very complicated. To have full knowledge concerning airplanes is no easy task except for military experts or those in responsible positions of the Munitions Ministry. Of the airplanes produced in the United States those able to fly constitute only about 30 per cent. Thus the remaining 70 per cent are defective machines. But this does not mean that they are entirely unusable. Airplanes are liable to accidents and troubles in flight. The United States is ahead of us as far as immediate repairing jobs of disabled planes are concerned. At the front, the least trouble disables a plane. Thus, it is not entirely wrong to say that there are planes that cannot fly."

Social and General

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer was invited as a guest of honor to a luncheon given on Tuesday at the Imperial Hotel by Viscount Vice-Admiral Naganari Ogasawara, president of the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Society, who was recently conferred the First Class Order of the German Eagle with the Grand Cordon.

Among the guests were Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, Colonel Omero Principini, Italian Charge d'Affaires, Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, Prince Tomohide Iwakura, General Taka Hishikari, Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto, General Baron Shigeru Honjo, Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji, president of the Board of Peerage and Heraldry, Lieutenant General Kenji Muro, Shingoro Takaishi, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mainichi Shimbun, T. Yamaji, president of the Nippon Whaling Company, Hisanobu Terai, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Gosuke Imai, member of the House of Peers, Takejiro Otani, president of the Shochiku Theatrical Enterprises and Takeo Irumano, president of the Teikoku Bank.

On January 26, Ambassador Stahmer will be host at a dinner given in honor of Taketora Ogata, President of the Board of Information and concurrently Minister of State. The guests will include staff members of the German Ambassy.

Obituary

Dr. Atou Takiyama, 69, former professor of Kyoto Imperial University, died at his home in Kyoto on January 21.

'We Will Retake Saipan' Is Battlecry Of Heroes Defending Neighboring Isle

"We will recapture Saipan and make a victorious return there"—with that battlecry, the Japanese troops now defending a lonely isle near Saipan are enduring all kinds of privations and hardships, declared Captain Kanemitsu who participated in the first raid on Saipan on November 3, of last year, and who had been compelled to make a forced landing due to engine trouble. The above statement was made upon his miraculous return to a certain base aboard a submarine after 40 days of absence, according to the Mainichi.

Captain Kanemitsu, describing the unimaginable hardships daily endured by the Japanese on the lone isle where he made a forced landing, said, "The first raid on Saipan was carried out before daybreak on November 3. Taken completely by surprise the enemy at Aslito and two other airfields on Saipan was thrown into utter confusions From an extremely low altitude, we bombed and strafed the enemy airdromes, causing explosions and fires in several places. The enemy AA guns opened fire just as we were about to return.

"On the way home, my plane developed engine trouble and lost speed. Barely able to reach the skies over a certain lonely isle, I made a forced landing. For the ensuing 40 days, I shared hardships with the Army and Navy officers and men on the isle. During that time, one of the crew died of illness while another was suffering greatly from his wounds. With the remaining four, I was able to return to the base aboard a submarine. The fact that I lost eight kilograms in weight during those 40 days on the isle attests to the privations being endured by our comrades-in-arms there. One of my classmates still remaining on the isles is said to have lost 20 kilograms. However, the officers and men have not lost their spirit of patriotism and their fighting morale is high.

"As to foodstuffs, 100 grams per day per person is the rice ration. The Japanese troops, however, cook sweet potatoes, the tender shoots of coconut trees and the roots of papaya trees mixed with their rice. As there is scarcely any seasoning available, the dishes are far from palatable.

"Our comrades on the isle would like to do some fishing but they have no tackle. Furthermore, should they be found out in the open by enemy planes, they would run the danger of being machinegunned. Snails are their special dish, though it takes a great deal of time and trouble to cook them. Fresh water is very scarce. As dengu fever and amoebic dysentery are rampant they do not drink well water. They use rain water for drinking and cooking.

"The clothes of our fighting men are torn to shreds, but nothing daunted, they are resolved to combat all kinds of privations, showing not a sign of fatigue or weariness. Looking up at the enemy planes which often fly overhead, our warriors burn with anger and indignation.

"The isle near the one where I made a forced landing has been converted into an American base but in one corner of that isle some Japanese troops are still maintaining a heroic stand in face of great difficulties. Further from the island are located Saipan and Tinian islands where some Japanese, isolated from their comrades, are putting up a stiff resistance against the enemy forces who have converted those islands into aerial bases.

"All our comrades-in-arms on those lonely isles are determined to recapture Saipan and make a victorious return there."

News and Views

Argentina Lashed Again
By ISAMI SUZUKAWA

The Colossus of the North is astir again. The sinister power politics policy of the United States is again being directed toward Argentina, the last bastion of freedom from American despotism south of the Rio Grande.

It will be recalled that exactly four hours after the Government Board of the Pan-American Union postponed action earlier this month on Argentina's request for a meeting of the American Foreign Minister the U.S. State Department announced that all American Republics "collaborating in the war effort" will hold a conference in mid-February to consider war and postwar problems. This automatically leaves Argentina out, as it has been America's persistent charge that Argentina was not "collaborating" in the war effort. Indignant, Argentina's Farrell Government announced that it would not participate in future meetings of the Pan-American Union unless its rights were recognized. This was followed by the resignation last Tuesday of the Argentine Foreign Minister Orlando Peluffo, to be replaced by the Minister of Finance, Cesar Ameguino.

What the change in the Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires presages we do not yet know. But we do know that the boss of the GOU (Gobierno, Orden, Unidad—or Government, Order, Unity) group, Juan Domingo Peron, is still holding the reigns of Argentine destiny. And we know that one of the highest ideals of the GOU, the real power behind Argentine politics, is the defense of the southern continent against the imperialistic designs of the United States. We also know that the masses in the Argentine are at one with their Government in its decision to quit the Pan-American Union, the Argentine papers describing this measure as in accordance with the "honor and dignity of the Argentine people" as the Spanish press correspondents in Buenos Aires unanimously report.

General Edelmiro Farrell's proposal for a conference of American Foreign Ministers, according to the letter sent by Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, to Dr. Pedro de Alba, secretary of the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union, is to be afforded an opportunity of being given "joint personal consideration" by the representatives of the Republics present. But what reception this proposal will receive is crystal-clear. Chile, Colombia Venezuela, and Ecuador, which have had the audacity to reply favorably to the Argentine proposal already had their faces slapped by the U.S. State Department. Washington will have nothing to do with Farrell's Government—nothing until the latter joins the rest of the nations of the hemisphere in lying prostrate at the feet of the American master.

The so-called Good Neighbor Policy of the United States means that America will be a good neighbor only to those who would take orders from Washington and submit to her arrogant and selfish domination. As to what await those who do not, and dare stand up and talk back, a cursory glance at the record of U.S.-Argentine relations suffices to impress one with the utter unscrupulousness of the technique:

1. In August, 1943, America cancelled all export licenses to Argentina.

2. In September, American Lend-Lease shipments to Argentina were brought to a dead halt while those bound for Argentina's neighboring countries were increased to arouse uneasiness below Rio de La Plata.

3. In the same month, also, Cordell Hull's sharp rebuke caused the resignation of Foreign Minister Segundo Storni.

4. In October, U.S. blacklisted 70 Argentine business firms.

5.—In January, 1944, State Department sleuths, in conjunction with British agents, concocted spy stories involving Argentine officials, scaring Pedro Ramirez into breaking off diplomatic relations with the Axis.

6. In June of that year the State Department recalled Ambassador Norman Armour from Buenos Aires and applied pressure on the other Latin-American countries and Great Britain to follow suit.

7. Early this month, the United States closed its consulates in Bahia Blanca, Mendoza, and Rosario.

Good Neighbor Policy? Well hardly. The record is one of name-calling and brow-beating and fist-shaking, pure and simple—intimidation in its most sinister form.

Well may the American magazine Time declare that the U.S. policy, "or whatever it is," toward Argentina is being handled badly, and that if this "rough treatment" of that country is the so-called Good Neighbor Policy, then it is no longer being supported with enthusiasm by the Latin-American countries. But with support or without, we may be sure that Roosevelt and his new apostles of dollar imperialism, Stettinius and Rockefeller, will pursue their high-handed methods until the "haughty Gauchos" of the pampas—as they call the Argentines—are finally and definitely brought to their knees.

Americans may complain of "consistent inconsistencies" in Roosevelt's foreign policy vis-a-vis Europe, but as to his policy, or lack of one, toward Latin America, there can certainly be no question. Good Neighbor Policy, the Northern Colossus will stop at nothing to lash her Ibero-American neighbors into utter submission under the convenient wartime cloak of hemisphere solidarity.

6 Small Pox Cases

Six cases of smallpox, origin unknown, have broken out in Itabashi, Oji, Toshima, Yotsuya, Adachi and Yodobashi wards and the citizens of these districts are urgently warned to receive preventive innoculation. Aside from the periodical vaccination of babies 90 days old to children of 10 years, one week old infants and others will also be vaccinated.

GOVERNMENT ASSURES FIRM CHECK ON PRICES

Necessary Structure Already Established, Prime Minister Tells Diet

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso told the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Tuesday that the Government is prepared to carry out measures to keep prices within bounds as a vital part in the maintenance of the economic system and the prosecution of the war.

The Prime Minister added that the Government, in order to be able to solve the price question for once and all, had recently perfected the structure necessary to establish firmly the policy of keeping prices within bounds.

Questions and answers between Interpellator Budayu Kogure and the Government follow:

Kogure: I wish the Government to make clear to us its chief purpose in the struggle with prices.

Prime Minister: There are two important points in the price policy of the Government. One is of preventing further progress of the vicious circle. The other is of stabilizing prices on the right level and of maintaining them there.

Kogure: What is the principle which is pursued by the Government in working the Wartime Price Council?

Prime Minister: The price control structure, to be effective, needs to be simple. We are working on a plan to work it on the assumption that unaided it will be able to measure up to the task of keeping the prices on appropriate levels.

Kogure: I have fears that the transfer of some of the power of the Government for regulating prices to the governors of prefectures will produce an effect in speeding up the process of the formation of blocs among the prefectures.

Agriculture Minister Shimada: Prices are determined by the central authorities as a matter of principle. The consideration that influenced the Government in making its decision to turn over a portion of its power to prefectural governors was the thought that the local chiefs would be better fitted than the central authorities to determine the prices of those commodities which do not move beyond the confines of the prefectures in which they are turned out or those over which the State has no control. We are alive to the effect which the prices of commodities which are locally produced have on the general price level. This is the reason why we have arranged for the Wartime Price Committee to do its work in a manner which will be a check on the prices of locally produced goods when they are going up unduly.

The committee recessed at 12:45 p.m.

EXPENSE ITEMS CLARIFIED

Finance Minister Ishiwata Explains Details of Budget Liabilities Account

The contracts of liabilities to the charge of the national treasury, other than those provided for in the next budget, were revealed by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata at the plenary meeting of the Diet Budget Committee on Monday, when he gave explanations on various items of the Budget. The principal contracts mentioned by the Finance Minister are as follows:

	(In ¥1.000)
Expenditure for securing materials for munitions	¥4.100.000
Expenditure for increasing food and fuel production	700,000
To guarantee capital and interest of the Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company debentures (¥1.500.000.000 approved by the Imperial Diet in its 81st session), increase to	2.100.000
Compensation to Industrial Equipment Corporation	542.263
Compensation to Imperial Mining Development Company, increased as approved by the Imperial Diet in its 84th session	216.060
To guarantee capital and interest of Manchuria Development Company debentures, increase to	1.094.300
Compensation covering losses of South Sea Development	300.000
To guarantee capital and interest of Chosen Electrical Industry Company debentures (¥300.000.000 approved by the Imperial Diet in its 81st session), increase to	600.000
Subsidy for securing supply of fertilizer (331.000.000 approved by the Imperial Diet in its 84th session), increase to (with revision of period from five to six years)	537.094
Compensation covering foreign exchange losses (¥1.500 000.000 approved by the Imperial Diet in its 81st session), increase to (with extension of period to end of 1946 fiscal year)	2.000.000
To guarantee capital and interest of Electricity Distribution Company debentures (¥350.000.000 approved by the Imperial Diet in its 81st session), increase to.	700.000

STATT KARTEN
MARTHA FEHLEN
EUGEN TERGAN
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Yokohama, 25.1.1945.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, January 24

THE SOVIET UNION AND SUEZ

MAINICHI—There is no doubt that the Suez Canal is (or should we say "was") the life-line of the British Empire. At the same time, today, the interest of the Soviet Union in that canal, when her influence has begun to be felt in the Mediterranean, is obvious.

If, as at the prime of British power, the Mediterranean could be tightly bound up at both ends, Gibraltar and Suez, then an advance by the Soviet Union would merely mean that she has come out of one "bag," the Black Sea, to get into another "bag," the Mediterranean. The Soviet Union would have to tear open the second "bag." If, as reported in recent cables, that country has acquired a large number of shares in the Suez Canal Company, we may consider that this tearing-open process is pushing ahead full blast.

If the Soviet Union acquires sufficient shares to oppose Britain, those shares held by the French must be taken into consideration, and here it is necessary to review the relations. When the de Gaulle Regime was still the French Liberation Committee with its headquarters in Algiers, the Soviet Union had by far more intimate relations with that regime than America and Britain and it goes without saying that this intimacy has been enhanced by the signing of the Franco-Soviet Alliance Pact on December 10 of last year. The situation is partly reflected in the reports that the Soviet Union has decided to invest one billion dollars in a world-wide radio net work, with Algiers, Dakar, Madagascar, and French Indo-China selected as broadcasting bases; and that she is investing a further billion dollars in the production of French moving pictures for release abroad.

Using these reports as the basis of our conclusions, the growing intimacy of Franco-Soviet relations indicates that the Suez Canal issue has perhaps already been solved so far as the Soviet Union alone is concerned.

Former U.S. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, in his recent publication, "A Guide to Peace," has written:

> "Britain no longer controls her own fate, whether it be in the extent of her trade, capital, investments, or living standard, or in the security of her Empire."

It is indeed so. By discussing the Suez Canal, we have merely taken up one angle of the situation.

Japanese Internees in U.S.

Heikichi Ichida, Tatsuya Ichikawa, Heiryo Ida, Matajuro Ideguchi Tasuke Ido, Yasoichi Izumi, Horoku Igei, Tadasu Iida, Tomonao Iino, Tomoe Ikeda, Shuntaro Ikezawa, Daishin Ikejiri, Kinai, Ikeguma, Ikuichi Imada, Kiyoshi Imada, Shigeji Imahashi, Shigeo Imahashi, Toyoji Imai, Yasuji Imaizumi, Asataro Imamura, Eiju Imamura, Shigenobu Imamura, Gaitaro Imamura, Daizen Imamura, Soichi Imoto, Kamenosuke Inaba, Uzaemon Iguchi, Kumaki Inoue, Kuniyoshi Inoue, Hisaji Inoue, Teikichi Inoue, Fujisuke Inoue, Gengo Inuyama, Takashi Inuzuka, Ryuichi Ipponsugi, Tokijiro Irizawa, Kashin Isa, Kyosuke Iseda, Denkichi Isedo, Hisato Isemoto, Gakuji Ishihashi, Naoichi Ishihashi, Junzo Ishda, Hisajiro Ishida, Shotaro Ishida, Daizo Ishida, Kosuke Ishiguro, Tsurutaro Ishii, Kiyoshi Ishikawa, Masasuke Ishikawa, Yoshizo Ishikawa, Gengo Ishinari, Chozo Ishiwata, Torazo Ishiyama, Hirotane Ikube, Takasuke Ikumura, Kumashige Itahara, Torao Itaya, Chuzo Ito, Junsuke Ito, Kumao Ito, Naotaro Ito, Ryuzaburo Ito, Shikanosuke Ito, Tadashi Ito, Tatsuo Ito, Kojiro Iwahashi, Yasunosuke Iwahashi, Kikichi Iwamoto, Jiro Iwamura, Shinzo Iwasa, Kiyoshi Iwasaki, Hidenosuke Iwashita, Shigeo Iwashita, Shiro Iwase, Eijiro Iwata, Matsuo Iwatsubo, Shigeru Ii, Tokio Itsuno, Ryozo Izutsu, Hikoichi Kadonaga, Katsujiro Kagawa, Tetsuzo Kageyama, Masajiro Kai, Tsumoru Kai, Jintaro Kaino, Kamegoro Kaji, Shigekichi Kajihara, Shizaemon Kakinoki, Motomu Kanbara, Toshiharu Kanbe, Kamejiro Kame, Fujima Kamegawa, Sukeichi Kameoka, Isamu Kamishino, Masutaro Kamitani, Urazaburo Kamiyama, Ichijiro Kamo, Buntaro Kan, Michiro Kanda, Katsu Kanda, Yohei Kaneda, Katsuzo Kanegae, Hatsuhei Kaneko, Hyotaro Kaneko, Junji Kaneko, Kurakichi Kaneko, Takami Kaneko, Sinroku Kanemori, Mi[illegible] Kanejima, Seisuke Kanejima, Kanshichi Kanno, Tomizo Kanno, Hisanori Kano, Tsunetaro Kamizawa, Ichiro Kawanishi, Mitsuji Kasamoto, Matsuno[illegible] Kashima, Yonezo Kashima, Tatsuo Kashiwa, Uzaburo Katamoto, Kaei Kataoka, Kanichi Kataoka, Isoo Kato, Keijiro Kato, Meitoku Kato, Nobushiro Kato, Senya Kato, T. Kato, Daikichi Kato, Yashichi Kato, Yoshinobu Kato, Tetsuei Katoda, Makoto Kato, Asaichi Katsuno, Shigenaga Kawada, Asakichi Kawaguchi, Hikotaro Kawaguchi, Kikuzo Kawaguchi, Koichi Kawara, Seitaro Kawara, Kiichi Kawahira, Hikoichi Kawai, Yazaburo Kawakita, Teiji Kawamata, Katsuichi Kawamoto, Denjiro Kawamura, Terumichi Kawamura, Kurata Kawanami, Eijiro Kono, Junsaku Kawano, Kazuyuki Kono, Shoichi Kawano, Jinsuke Kawasaki, Kango Kawasaki, Keitaro Kawashiri, Kumezo Kawato, Isoemon Kawatsu, Kichitaro Kochi, Magosuke Kayahara, Yutaka Kazama, Yasuo Kenmochi, Hawaiichi Kenyasu, Shokichi Kita, Katsuzo Kido, Kinzaemon Kikuchi, Jonchal Kin, Jutaro Kimoto, Chiyoji Kimura, Dotatsu Kimura, Hisajiro Kimura, Katsuzo Kimura, Shinjiro Kimura, Tadaichi Kimura, Toraki Kimura, Toyoki Kimura, Shikaji Kinami, Chinei Kinjo, Hideo Kinoshita, Kazuji Kinoshita, Sadashichi Kinoshita, Takichi Kinoshita, Uichi Kinoshita, Kamekichi Kirita, Zenzo Kisada, Katsuyoshi Kishi, Jusaku Kishiyama, Jutaro Kishiyama, Iichi Kiso, Shoyu Kitajima, Yoshio Kitajima, Chutaro Kitamura, Goro Kitayama, Kurakichi Kitsuuchi, Shoshiro Kiyama, Tetsuzo Kiyozuka, Yoshimatsu Kizu, Tokushige Kizuka, Tomikichi Kohayakawa, Masaichi Kobayashi, Shokichi Kobayashi, Tatsuo Kobayashi, Daizaburo Kobayashi, Einosuke Kobayashi, Oritaro Kobayashi, Kokichi Koda, Setsuji Kodama, Harukichi Kotani, Takashi Kogano, Teiji Kobara, Seiichi Koide, Masaichi Koide, Haruo Koike, Shiro Koike, Yoshio Koike, Gensaku Koizumi, Kumao Kokechi, Zenkai Kokuzo, Toyosaku Komai, Sanji Furumiya, Gakuro Komo, Kenzo Komorita, Mannosuke Komu, Ichikuro Kondo, Kikujiro Kondo, Shiro Kondo, Manjiro Konno, Isamu Kono, Sunichi Kono, Tadayoshi Kono, Masamoku Kosaka, Yoshi Kosaka, Shishichi Kosuga, Tomikazu Koyama, Kokuzo Koyanagi, Benzo Kozu, Goichi Kubo, Fukujiro Kubota, Fukumatsu Kubota, Takamichi Kubota, Saiichiro Kubota, Tokutaro Kubota, Tokutaro Kubota, Torakichi Kubota, Yoshio Kubota, Naoyoshi Kuzuka, Toshio Kumagai, Noichi Kuniou, Kazukichi Kunitomo, Choshu Kuniyoshi, Aisuke Kuniyuki, Toraichi Kurakake, Mamoru Kurakane, Eishiro Kuranaga, Kichitaro Kurata, Rintaro Kuratomi, Hitoshi Kuribayashi, Keinosuke Kuroda, Norikatsu Kurohira, Taro Kuroi, Kichiemon Kuroiwa, Zensuke Kurosawa, Kiichi Kurotani, Manki Kusakabe, Ishima Kusano, Takegoro Kusao, Kotaro Kusumoto, Keiji Kuwahara, Fumikata Kuwatsuki.

(To Be Continued)

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DEATH CLAIMS NISHIHARA

Lieut. General Played Big Role in Peaceful March Into F.I.C.

Lieutenant General Issaku Nishihara, 53, Director General of the Army Mechanized, Armored Force Headquarters, died from acute pneumonia at the Army Medical College at 1 p.m. on January 23.

The late Lieutenant General Nishihara hails from Hiroshima. After he was graduated from the Army Staff College in 1922 he went to France. Returning to Japan, he filled the following important posts: Instructor of the Army Staff College, Section Chief of the Army General Staff, Commander of the 1st Cavalry Regiment, Staff Officer of the Japanese Corps at the front, Principal of the Cavalry School, and Commander of a Corps at the Front.

He also had rendered meritorious services as a member of the Japanese delegation to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, and took part in the Shanghai and Nanking operations and in the Manchurian Incident as a Unit Commander. He was a staff officer of the Matsui Corps in the China Affair.

The late Lieutenant General also distinguished himself in the peaceful advance of the Imperial Japanese Forces into French Indo-China. It was in January last year when he was appointed Director General of the Army Mechanized and Armored Force Headquarters, the post which he had held up to the time of his death.

LIEUT. GEN. YANAGAWA DIES

Was Active in Many Army and Government Posts

Lieutenant General Heisuke Yanagawa, 67, died of stricture of the heart at his home in Setagaya on January 22.

He was a native of Saga Prefecture. After graduation from the Army Staff College he filled such posts as instructor of military tactics at the Army Staff College, member of the Army General Staff, department head of the Army General Staff, Commander of the Cavalry Brigade, Vice-Minister of War, Commander of the First Division and Commander of the Taiwan Army. He was placed on the reserve list in 1936.

In the China Affair he was in command of the Japanese Forces landing in Hangchow Bay. With the establishment of the Asia Development Board he became its first Director General. He was Minister of Justice of the Konoye Cabinet in 1940 and was appointed Minister of State Without Portfolio in 1941. He also filled the post of Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1945

America's Demand for Pacific Islands

During the discussions on world security at the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Hot Springs, Virginia, on January 16 an American delegate who is also an official of the United States Government laid definite claims to the islands between the United States mainland and the Philippines, according to a recent dispatch. "There must not be any intervening Powers between the United States and the Philippines," was the blunt declaration of this American representative.

This renewed demand for the hundreds of islands in the Pacific reveals more than ever the unbridled character of American imperialism in the Pacific. It seems to reveal a significant change from the statement made by President Franklin Roosevelt at Puget Sound on August 13 of last year. In that speech, President Roosevelt stated: "There are hundreds of islands in the South Pacific which bear the same relation to South America and the Panama Canal as Hawaii bears to North America. These islands are the possessions of the British Empire and the French. ... We have no desire to ask for any of the possessions of the United Nations. But the United Nations who are working so well with us in winning the war will, I am confident, be glad to join with us in protection against aggression."

This declaration of President Roosevelt was interpreted by the American columnist David Lawrence as an indication of the United States' intention to garrison her troops along with the troops of the other United Nations on these British and French islands in the Pacific. These troops, he added, would all be under the over-all command of an American officer. But in the present claim made by the American delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations, it is significant that he stated that there must be no "intervening Powers" between the United States mainland and the Philippines.

Can this declaration mean that the United States expects the British and the French to cede these possessions to her? Will the United States make claim to these islands in return for American Lend-Lease assistance? The American commentator Kingsbury Smith once said that the United States would seek no territories as payment for American Lend-Lease aid in view of the provision in the Atlantic Charter against "territorial aggrandizement." But since Prime Minister Churchill as well as President Roosevelt have recently virtually repudiated the Charter, Britain cannot now complain on moral grounds against the selfish demands of the United States.

That the United States might insist on the cession of these islands in the Pacific is also intimated in a number of proposals made in the American Congress by responsible Senators. Some time after President Roosevelt's speech at Puget Sound, Senator Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee stated that the United States should acquire title to "all islands (in the Pacific) necessary for its future defense." Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, even advocated the American acquisition of the Soviet Union's Wrangell Island off the coast of Alaska.

What the actual nature of the arrangement which the United States will finally reach with the British and French concerning these islands in the Pacific remains to be seen. But, in any event, this remark of the American delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations is a blunt indication that the United States will not be satisfied with anything less than complete domination of the Pacific. It apparently means that the United States intends to convert these islands into bases for the protection of her projected imperialistic gains on the continent of Asia.

The Sufferings of 'Liberated Europe'

The people of the so-called "liberated" countries in Europe are undergoing extreme suffering in their livelihood since the coming of the anti-Axis armed forces, proving to them anew how more fortunate was their lot under the occupation of the Axis. Put in another way, the present distressing conditions in these countries are nothing but a manifestation of the evil administration of the anti-Axis authorities.

Reports indicate that the conditions in Italy are especially bad. Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, Republican Representative from Connecticut, upon her return to America recently after a tour of the European war fronts as a member of a congressional party, revealed that Italians were dying of cold and starvation by the thousands. Significantly she concluded that destitution was inevitable while armies went through, but she believed much more could have been done for the Italians if the political situation had been better handled. How badly the anti-Axis authorities have handled the so-called "liberated" portions of Italy was brought to light recently by a sensational article by Drew Pearson, the well-known Washington columnist, of Anglo-American difference regarding shipments of food supplies to the Italian people. Pearson's article started such sharp criticism from the American people themselves that President Roosevelt was forced to make a statement that the Italians would get more food, but that the efforts to this end would depend on shipping.

The situation is almost as bad in Belgium. There, too, the people who had dreamed of better times with the evacuation of the German forces are suffering from a shortage of food and fuel. A member of the Belgian Cabinet said that Belgium had sufficient coal to provide all households in the country with an ample supply but that the means of transportation placed at the disposal of the Belgian authorities by the anti-Axis were inadequate. To make matters worse for the Belgians, the problem of providing shelter for those driven from their homes by the German flying bombs has become almost an insoluble one as most of the schools and other public buildings in the country have been taken over by the anti-Axis armed forces. The seriousness of this situation was admitted even by a British correspondent in Brussels who pointed out that the number of such refugees was increasing daily. Finally, a member of the Belgian Cabinet has complained that the economic restrictions placed on Belgium by the anti-Axis Powers are not only disastrous for the Belgian nation but that they diminish also the possibilities of an expansion of Belgium's war effort. All of this amounts to a condemnation of the anti-Axis administration of occupied and not "liberated" Belgium.

What is more, the reports say that Paris, too, is suffering from a lack of coal with no distribution of the fuel from November last year. A dispatch to Switzerland says that the situation is so bad that the parks in and around Paris have been deprived of their trees by the destitute population. The French authorities themselves say that coal production has increased to 60,000 tons daily but that this will not help so long as transport conditions do not improve, and no supplies are available from England which formerly shipped about 20,000,000 tons annually to France. All of which is another condemnation of the mismanagement by the anti-Axis authorities.

These distressing conditions in Italy, Belgium and France are certainly no credit to the anti-Axis record in their loudly proclaimed "liberated" territories. Instead, they are proof of the continuous political disagreement and strife in the anti-Axis camp, which inevitably have led to the sufferings of the peoples concerned, to the latter's sad disillusionment.

THE POSTWAR REGIONAL MACHINERY

Division of World Into Four Parts Suggested by Moscow

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The Soviet Journal, "War and the Working Class", in its recent issue carried an article by N. Malinin concerning the postwar security machinery proposed by the anti-Axis countries at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. In gist, the article declared:

"Some of the articles in the proposed postwar security machinery plan go into full details while others are only general outlines. Clause C of Article 8 on regional machinery, for instance, is a subject which belongs to the latter category and which will be examined later in more detail.

"The League of Nations carried no provision regarding the establishment of any regional machinery. This gave rise to an abnormal situation where, for example, a trifling local issue as the Chaco question was given even greater attention than the question of German aggression.

"As Article 8 does not give any definite provisions regarding the construction and power of the regional machinery, there is the fear that the impression may be created that such a regional machinery has no connection with the proposed international security machinery. Moreover, the term 'regional arrangements' in political terminology is usually associated with such works as 'blocs' and 'spheres of influence'. But 'blocs', as seen in history, exist in opposition to other blocs and, possessing the germs of war, is inconsistent with the proposed security machinery. Moreover, the idea of spheres of influence describes the power politics relation. Since it is devoid of an objective standard and is predicated on one nation dominating the other, it is contradictory to the principle of equality of sovereignty on which the proposed peace machinery is to be based. The term 'regional arrangements' should not be interpreted in such a manner. However, if the term regional arrangements is taken simply in the sense of a security zone, then it may be said to be in harmony with the demands of the prevailing international situation. In view of the great developments that have been made in aircraft and large guns today, no one can reasonably oppose the special arrangements, for instance, between Britain and such countries as Belgium or Holland prohibiting the use of these continental nations as a base for carrying out attacks on Britain. Similarly, no nation could object to the Soviet Union's entering into similar arrangements with her neighboring nations.

"However, in establishing such a security zone, the following points would be found to be essential and important in maintaining future peace and in preventing future aggressions: (1) the establishment of a security zone should not impair the independence of the nations concerned and (2) the decision on the size of such a zone should be made through an agreement among the nations of a continent or among the nation concerned.

"I propose to advance the following draft plan: The plenary congress of the security machinery should be divided into four departments, namely, Europe, the American Continent, the Asiatic Pacific, and the African Continent. A State having vital interests in several of these departments may enter all of them at the same time. Each department should have the same rights with the plenary congress regarding problems within its own sphere and should have the right to transfer the matters it has discussed to the plenary congress. The merit of my plan will consist in enabling all departments to remain parts of the entire machinery and does not permit them to detach themselves from the whole machinery. The plan will serve to clarify the doubtful points about regional arrangements."

Blackballed

A sailor fell in love with a girl in his home town. She objected to his habits but promised that she would consider his proposal if he would stop drinking.

He made application to join the local temperance society and the same evening sailed on a whaling voyage.

He was gone nearly two years, during which time he touched not a drop of strong drink.

The voyage ended. The reformed one hurried to his sweetheart's house to claim her hand. But a shock awaited him for eight months she had been the wife of another.

"But," expostulated the sailor, "you told me that if I would join the temperance society you'd be waiting for me when I got back."

"Oh," said the girl, "then you never heard the news? That very night, two hours after you sailed, you were blackballed by the society."

Knowledge

Rastus: "Lookee heah, Sambo, how come yo' teach yo' mule all dem tricks? I can't teach my mule nothin'."

Sambo: "Dot's easy. Yo' has to know mo' than the mule."

JAPAN'S INTERNATIONAL POLICY

Analysis Made of Five Great Principles Enunciated by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu in Light of History

By KOSAKU TAMURA

I

On the assumption of an anti-Axis victory in the current war, America and Britain met at Dumbarton Oaks in the suburbs of Washington on August 1, 1944 to create a new international structure to guarantee postwar security. Foreign Minister Shigemitsu explained before the Imperial Diet the aims of the Dumbarton Oaks conference as follows: "The first main point of this conference is that America and Britain plan between themselves to divide and occupy important military points and territories abounding in natural resources throughout the world. The United States, especially, has practically revealed her intention to occupy all military and economic bases in the Pacific area which are necessary to her. The second point is that America and Britain intend to maintain in the future the territories which they have occupied and divided between themeslves. The third point is that the two nations are determined to punish, in other words, to police any nation planning to change this Anglo-American order, and to brand such a nation as a disturber of peace." If this should be the case, the so-called post-war management plan of America and Britain is nothing else than a plan of brigands distributing their spoils among themselves and organizing themselves into a party to prevent anyone from depriving them of their spoils.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu further remarked: "The United States and Britain do not give the slightest thought to the question of our economic treatment based on the conception of justice and equality. What they are aiming at is monopoly and hegemony for themselves. Their postwar management plan is nothing else than a plan to maintain their monopoly and hegemony for a long time after the war." When America and England discuss a guarantee for postwar security, their minds are occupied with the idea of how to keep their spoils. They are so busy in planning to prolong their momentarily advantageous situation into a permanent one that they do not bother to search out the causes of a war, and they are, as Foreign Minister Shigemitsu has analyzed before the Diet, only occupied with the question of procedures and methods to solve an international conflict only after it has broken out. America and Britain who are attempting in this manner to prevent a third world war from breaking out, must be said to be ostriches who refuse to learn the lesson which history teaches them.

Japan's Policy

Where is the leit motif of Japan's war and postwar world policy in this connection? Foreign Minister Shigemitsu explains: "What the Japanese Empire expects is to crush all ambitions for world monopoly and hegemony to eradicate all prejudices, to ostracise no one, to cooperate with everyone and thereby realize a world of perfect harmony in which each nation will have its proper place. In other words, the Foreign Minister goes on: "Japan expects to propagate international justice throughout the world and to establish permanent peace." He emphasizes, especially, that: "Japan intends to emancipate Asia, which has been invaded and exploited for generations by Anglo-American influences, and to preserve the stability of East Asia." The Foreign Minister clarified Japan's world policy and destination before the world by condensing these basic principles into the following five great principles; (1). Etsablishment of a permanent peace; (2). Respect for nationalism; (3). Non-interference in internal administration; (4). Economic freedom; and (5). Interchange of culture.

To enhance civilization in peace by strengthening amicable relations with other countries, to maintain permanent peace in the Orient and to establish a situation which guarantees Japan's security for a long time in the future without impairing the interests of any nation constitute the quintessence of Japan's foreign policy. These basic principles have been the fundamental policy which Japan has firmly upheld and practised since the founding of this nation. Following are two or three examples of this great policy. The Emperor Meiji declared in the Imperial Rescript granted to the nation on the occasion of the declaration of war on China that: "We desire Chosen to be eternally free from all disturbances and to maintain her peace and order in the future, and we desire thereby to secure peace throughout the entire Orient." The Emperor Meiji again proclaimed in the Imperial Rescript on the occasion of the restoration of Liaotong Peninsula to China that: "We had entered into armed conflict with China for the sole purpose of consolidating eternally the peace of the Orient." Again in the Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war on Russia the Emperor Meiji declared: "Should Manchuria become a possession of Russia, the preservation of Chosen cannot be upheld and peace in the Far East cannot be expected." The Emperor Meiji also proclaimed in the Imperial Rescript on the annexation of Chosen that: "We think it necessary eternally to maintain peace in the Orient and to guarantee the security of the Empire in the future."

Two Sides of Same Thing

To establish peace in the Orient and to guarantee the security of the Japanese Empire are two sides of the same thing. It is obvious that the quintessence of Japan's foreign policy consists in the eradication of all sources of evil disturbing the peace of the Orient in order to establish peace there and thereby contribute toward establishing peace in the world. The Far Eastern policies of America and Britain which aim at making Japan and China eternal enemies of each other and also at forcing Japan and Russia into a permanent conflict with each other in order that the United States and Britain may strengthen their own positions in the Far East, are, literally, sources of evil which disturb peace in the Orient. It goes without saying that the Far Eastern policies of the two nations are utterly incompatible with the national policy of Japan.

Japan's ideal of the Greater East Asia Common-Prosperity Region which she is recently propounding, does not deviate from her aforementioned national policy. This ideal was explained by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita on June 29, 1940, thus: "It is regrettable to admit that the peace of the world cannot be established immediately in the current stage of the progress of mankind. Peoples with close geographical, racial, cultural and economic relations must build a sphere of common existence and common prosperity in order to realize this great ideal. Peace and order must be established within this sphere first of all, and then, relations based on common existence and prosperity must be established with other spheres. This is the most natural procedure in establishing world peace." This is a true way of building the palace of world peace step by step and at the same time, it is a very practical method. It is not what Secretary Hull abused it to be in his statement submitted to the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives on January 15, 1941, in which he said that Japan intended to rule, exploit the region of Greater East Asia and to monopolize a superior cultural position there. Foreign Minister Shigemitsu emphasized in regard to the two big pillars of permanent peace that "political equality and economic reciprocity should be the main purport in promoting neighborly friendship and thereby paving the way toward fraternity among all peoples and nations."

Respect for Nationalism

The previous world war was a war for the awakening and emancipation of oppressed or conquered peoples in Europe. The Polish people were reborn as an independent nation, the Czechs and Slovaks created a new nation, while the southern Slavs were united and enlarged into the nation of Yugoslavia. It ended mainly in the emancipation of the Slavs. It cannot be disputed that nationalism won a victory. Only the Indians were betrayed by Britain and there left behind without being emancipated from the fetters of England.

The current world war is a war for the awakening and emancipation of the oppressed or conquered peoples in Asia. The true significance of the current world war can be perceived in Japan's liberation of the Philippines from the United States and her independence, her liberation and independence of Burma, her liberation of the East Indies from Holland's exploitation and her promise to give it independence in the future. It is to enable this war to have a perfect ending that Japan is in full sympathy with India's independence and is not sparing her efforts to extend all possible aid to enable India to gain her independence.

Asia is, originally, like Africa, regarded in the eyes of America and Britain only as a colony. The United States is saying at present that she must have military bases in China during and also after the war. That there are persons in America who are discussing the same idea in regard to naval and air bases in the Philippines and also in Taiwan and Loochoo islands, has been revealed by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu. The Foreign Minister said: "It might be said that the United States today is engaged in a war to acquire colonies to gain world hegemony. "The current war affecting the one billion peoples throughout the Greater East Asia area is, as the Foreign Minister declared; a war of defence and is truly a war for self-existence and self-defense. On the other hand, this war, as far as the Americans are concerned, as the Foreign Minister said is "a colonial and imperialistic war for world hegemony."

China, therefore, becomes a problem. America is propagandizing that "she is fighting to rescue China." Has America, however, the right to become the "saviour of China?" Although there is no doubt that America is assisting Chungking in order to utilize her in her war against Japan, it goes without saying that the United States is endeavoring to construct her postwar foundations in East Asia by extending aid to Chungking. It is obvious, therefore, that if America cannot utilize Chungking at her will, she will use the Yenan regime. The United States recently is attempting to draw up a future permanent policy by employing Nelson in the economic field and Hurley in political and military fields in this connection. What would become of China if America's China policy should become successful? It is crystal-clear that China would be degraded into a status of an American colony. There never has been a time when China is imporant to the Chinese as she is today. China must be emancipated along nationalistic lines by the bands of the Chinese. The message of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu to the Chinese peoples is, in short, one which urges them to great efforts for their own future.

The Japanese Empire firmly believes that Japan herself cannot enjoy security unless the peoples of Asia are eternally emancipated and restored to their proper status as expressed by the Foreign Minister. Japan, therefore, possesses the will to maintain cooperation and fraternity with the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia and has not the slightest territorial ambition toward them. Japan has promised to withdraw all her troops from China as soon as peace prevails there. Japan's military objective in China is no longer the Chungking force. Japan's opponents are only the aggressive influences of America and and Britain and the forces cooperating with them. Japan's Greater East Asia policy can be turned immediately into her world policy in its original form.

Non-Interference Policy

It is the great principle of international law that whatever kind of government and whatever kind of an ideology a nation might uphold is the internal problem of that nation. Other nations have no reason to interfere. It is extremely unjust for a nation with strong military power or large population, vast territory and rich resources to intervene in the internal administration of a weaker nation.

There are nations which favor monarchies and nations finding the democratic form of government more to their taste in this wide world. There are nations adopting dictatorial rule and nations upholding parliamentary rule. There are nations with one-party politics and nations with politics conducted by various political parties in opposition. There are nations who believe in national socialism. Every nation adopts her own kind and variety of political forms and ideology. Every nation has the international legal right to conduct herself as she pleases. This right, however is accompanied by an obligation to respect the similar rights of other nations. It should, therefore, be solely executed within the country and not abroad. That the Americans blindly believe the political form of their own country to be the highest level of evolution at which mankind can arrive and that they mistakenly dream it to be their mission toward humanity to force it on other nations is a kind of intervention into the internal administration of other countries. It may be said that this can be interpreted as a criminal act of instigating rebellion in countries possessing a different kind of government than the United States.

Upon ratifying the treaty concerning the rights and obligations between nations, which was concluded between countries of the American continents on June 29, 1934, the United States reserved to herself the right of interference to guard her rights under international law although Article 8 in this agreement stipulated that "no nation has the right to interfere in the domestic and foreign affairs of other nations." According to the explanation provided by Under Secretary of State Philipp the United States will exercise her right of intervention whenever it has become clear that the officials of a nation are found incapable of protecting the lives of American residents there and whenever the lives of American residents are really in danger. (Speech at Chicago on February 15, 1936). This reservation by the American government of the right of intervention must be interpreted as applicable not only to nations on the American continents but to all nations throughout the world. There is, indeed, a great probability that the United States, from such reasons, will exercise her right of intervention in the internal administration of China, especially in the future.

(To Be Concluded)

Definition of a Scotchman

A person whose thrift teaches him to take long steps to save shoe leather but whose caution advises him to take short steps to avoid ripping his pants.

ROOSEVELT'S VICTORY: AN ANALYSIS

Circumstances Doomed Dewey to Render Defeat Inescapable

By KAZUO KAWAI
(From Contemporary Japan)

II

As it happened, good weather and unexpectedly great popular interest caused more than 50,000,000 voters to turn out at the polls, resulting in a majority of well over 3,000,000 for Roosevelt. Although this majority is smaller than that which Roosevelt has received in any of his three previous elections, and in fact is the smallest majority by which any presidential election has been decided since Woodrow Wilson nosed out Charles E. Hughes in 1916, nevertheless in view of the promising vigor with which Dewey had pressed upon Roosevelt in the pre-election campaign, the 3,000,000 majority must be considered a more decisive victory than Roosevelt had any logical reason to expect. And it proved the quality and nature of the class of voters who cast their ballots for Roosevelt. Based on almost the completest possible poll of the American electorate, Roosevelt's 3,000,000 majority, therefore, represents the true measure of the nation's approval of his policies and is an emphatic vindication of the popularity of his Administration among the masses.

In view of the decisive character of Roosevelt's victory, the question arises as to whether there had ever been any chance at all of any other outcome. If the pre-election campaign had been conducted along different lines, was there a theoretical possibility that Dewey might have won? What social groups and what geographical areas might have conceivably turned the tide for Dewey, had he been able to capitalize on his opportunities to the full?

The Solid South would have remained Democratic in any case. So would have the great metropolitan centers where the laboring class and the radical intellectuals would have been unshakable in their adhesion to Roosevelt. The less prosperous farmers also would have pinned their hopes for economic salvation upon Roosevelt under any circumstance. Unalterably on the other side were the industrialists, the big business elements concerned more with domestic rather than foreign trade, and the more prosperous of the farmers, all of whom are confident of their own ability to take care of themselves without government interference and therefore uphold the doctrine of "rugged individualism," the traditional American form of laissez-faire, in opposition to the socialistic paternalism of the Roosevelt Administration.

The Middle Group

But in between were such groups as the small business men, the salaried workers of the middle income brackets and the middle group of farmers who are neither so poor as to welcome government relief nor so prosperous is to possess unqualified confidence in the power of their own rugged individualism. Although the economic insecurity of the depression years had caused these groups to support Roosevelt's New Deal, the prosperity brought by the war boom had given these elements the courage to show increasing restiveness against the Rooseveltian paternalism. Big business, itself emboldened by the same wartime prosperity, apparently hoped by means of a vigorous offensive to wean these middle groups from Roosevelt and to attach them to the Republican side. Dewey's hope of victory depended upon the success of his appeal to these groups.

In terms of geography, it meant that since the Solid South and the metropolitan centers were hopeless from Dewey's point of view, the critical areas resolved themselves into the Far West, the southern border states, and the few of the Atlantic seaboard states which are not overwhelmingly urban and industrial. New York and Pennsylvania, where the existence of a considerable agricultural and small town population despite the presence of great metropolitan center seemed to offer some hope of the scale being tipped in Dewey's favor, were particularly important, for a small margin might control the large block of electoral votes.

Why Dewey failed, however, to win the critical marginal groups in these key areas is to be seen in the essential weakness of the campaign strategy he was forced to adopt. That strategy may be characterized as an indirect rather than a direct, an oblique rather than a frontal, attack. It proved to be able to deliver only a glancing blow which Roosevelt could easily parry.

A direct attack would have entailed an unequivocal opposition to every aspect of Roosevelt's policies. It would have meant an open criticism of the Roosevelt Administration's conduct of the war, the championing of isolationism against Roosevelt's world-wide interventionism, the advocacy of laissez-faire against the planned economy of the New Deal, and the espousal of the traditional "constitutional" form of democratic government against the bureaucracy which Roosevelt controls as the instrument of his personal dictatorship.

But only with respect to the last-named point could Dewey take a clear-cut stand. Unfortunately for him, however, this issue had in a sense already been decided in Roosevelt's favor by his victories in the previous elections. Thus, although Dewey was upholding an historical tradition, Roosevelt had the advantage of a fresh precedent which had more recently been set by his re-election for the third term. In taking up this issue Dewey was in fact fighting for a cause which had already been lost.

On all the other issues, which meant all those that were really vital and fresh, Dewey had to compromise. For if he had taken a bold stand against Roosevelt on every issue, however much he may have pleased the orthodox Republicans like the industrialists, big business, and the farmers of the Middle West, who would have voted for him in any case, he would not have been able to appeal sufficiently to the wavering marginal groups which were not free from partiality toward at least some of Roosevelt's policies.

Hence in regard to the conduct of the war, since wartime patriotism rendered Roosevelt's position as commander-in-chief unassailable in the eyes of the majority, Dewey could only say that if elected, he himself would do exactly what Roosevelt was doing, only with more youthful vigor and less quarreling. But the state of the war situation enabled Roosevelt to urge let well enough alone and to counsel against changing horses in mid-stream. Furthermore the record of the Republicans in opposing the war-mongering efforts of Roosevelt before the war could now that the war was on, be made to appear as unpatriotic obstruction of the necessary preparations for the war which Roosevelt could now claim he clairvoyantly forsaw as inevkable.

Isolationism Unpopular

In regard to foreign affairs, the current war fever had rendered isolationism temporarily so unpopular that the Republicans had to pretend agreement with the general lines of Roosevelt's interventionist policy. This left Dewey no alternative but to content himself with relatively minor criticisms of irrelevant details of Roosevelt's conduct of a policy whose general lines Dewey himself had been forced to endorse. But these criticisms, besides being irrelevant, were unconvincing, because Dewey's comparative unfamiliarity with this subject contrasted so dramatically with the experience of Roosevelt and his veteran Secretary of State, Cordell Hull. Roosevelt's malicious quip about the field of foreign affairs being a field only foreign to Dewey was true enough to have telling effect.

In regard to economic affairs also Dewey found his hands tied. The real issue between Roosevelt and his most implacable antagonists was the issue between government-controlled economy and private invitiative. But Dewey realized that undiluted laissez-faire would not appeal to the marginal groups who, while restive under Roosevelt's regimentation and authoritarianism, still did not wish to give up entirely the attractive benefits of the New Deal's social program. Hence Dewey, while attacking the basic economic and social philosophy of the New Deal, was forced to admit that some of its aims and many of its measures were good and would, therefore, be retained and even augmented under Republican rule.

Undoubtedly, in order to appeal to the wavering marginal groups who possessed no strong convictions, it was necessary for Dewey thus to avoid joining issues with Roosevelt squarely on all points. But, paradoxically, by conceding too much to the Democrats' position, Dewey's arguments were robbed of all force and vitality. Roosevelt astutely laid his finger on this fatal flaw in Dewey's campaign strategy when he sarcastically dubbed Dewey the "Me too" candidate and satirized the Republican position thus:

"This is the strangest election campaign I have ever seen. I have listened to various Republican orators urging the people to throw the present Administration out and to put them in, and what do they say? They say in effect just this, 'These incompetent bunglers in Washington passed a lot of excellent laws about social security, labor, farm relief, soil conservation and many others and we promise, if elected, not to change any of them.' And they go on to say, 'The same quarrelsome, tired old men built the greatest military machine the world had ever known which is fighting its way to victory and, if you elect us, we promise not to change any of that either.' Therefore, say these Republican orators, 'it's time for a change.'"

Thus it was that Dewey lost, for, despite his active and vigorous campaigning, the position he was forced to take was inconsistent and, therefore, essentially weak. In fact, although he started his campaign with considerable promise, his strength materially deteriorated in the closing days of the campaign when Roosevelt mercilessly tore through the flaping holes in the Republican argument.

(To Be Concluded)

You Can't Blame the Child

"What do you like most in the church, Willie?", asked his mother on their way home from the services.

"I like best where they pass around the money. I only got a dime this time though."

Turning to his father, Willie asked, "How much did you get, dad?"